

# ÁLGEBRA INTEGRADA

Viernes, 19 de junio de 2009— 1:15 a 4:15 p.m., solamente

Nombre del estudiante: \_\_\_\_\_

Nombre de la escuela: \_\_\_\_\_

Escriba su nombre y el nombre de su escuela en las líneas de arriba en letras de molde. Después pase a la última página de este folleto, que es la hoja de respuestas para la Parte I. Doble la última página a lo largo de las perforaciones y, lenta y cuidadosamente, desprenda la hoja de respuestas. Después rellene el encabezamiento de su hoja de respuestas.

Este examen contiene cuatro partes, con un total de 39 preguntas. Usted debe contestar todas las preguntas de este examen. Escriba sus respuestas para las preguntas de selección múltiple de la Parte I en la hoja separada de respuestas. Escriba sus respuestas a las preguntas de las Partes II, III y IV directamente en este folleto. Todo el trabajo debe realizarse con bolígrafo, menos los gráficos y los dibujos, que deben realizarse con lápiz. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo las sustituciones apropiadas de fórmulas, diagramas, gráficos, tablas, etc.

Las fórmulas que podría necesitar para contestar algunas preguntas de este examen se encuentran al final de este examen. La hoja está perforada para que pueda removerla de este folleto.

No se permite papel de borrador para ninguna parte de este examen, pero usted puede usar los espacios en blanco de este folleto como papel de borrador. Una hoja perforada de papel de borrador cuadriculado está provista al final de este folleto para cualquier pregunta para la cual sea útil un gráfico, aunque no se requiere. Usted puede remover esta hoja del folleto. Cualquier trabajo que se realice en esta hoja de papel de borrador cuadriculado no será calificado.

Cuando usted haya terminado el examen, debe firmar la declaración impresa al final de la hoja de respuestas, indicando que usted no tenía ningún conocimiento ilegal de las preguntas o de las respuestas antes del examen y que no ha dado ni ha recibido ayuda en contestar ninguna de las preguntas durante el examen. Su hoja de respuestas no puede ser aceptada si usted no firma esta declaración.

**Aviso...**

Una calculadora para graficar y una regla tienen que estar disponibles para su uso mientras toma este examen.

El uso de cualquier aparato destinado a la comunicación está estrictamente prohibido mientras esté realizando el examen. Si usted utiliza cualquier aparato destinado a la comunicación, aunque sea brevemente, su examen será invalidado y no se calculará su calificación.

**NO ABRA ESTE FOLLETO DE EXAMEN HASTA QUE SE LE INDIQUE.**

## Parte I

Conteste las 30 preguntas de esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 2 puntos. No se dará crédito parcial. Para cada pregunta, escriba en la hoja separada de respuestas, el número que precede a la palabra o expresión que completa mejor la afirmación o contesta mejor a la pregunta. [60]

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

1 A Tammy le toma 45 minutos recorrer 5 millas en su bicicleta.

¿Cuánto le tomará recorrer 8 millas a esta tasa?

- (1) 0.89 hora                      (3) 48 minutos  
(2) 1.125 horas                  (4) 72 minutos

2 ¿Cuáles son las raíces de la ecuación  $x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$ ?

- (1) 1 y 7                              (3) -1 y -6  
(2) -1 y 7                            (4) 1 y 6

3 ¿Qué expresión representa  $\frac{27x^{18}y^5}{9x^6y}$  en la forma más simple?

- (1)  $3x^{12}y^4$                         (3)  $18x^{12}y^4$   
(2)  $3x^3y^5$                          (4)  $18x^3y^5$

4 Actualmente, Marie tiene una colección de 58 estampillas. Si ella compra  $s$  estampillas todas las semanas durante  $w$  semanas, ¿qué expresión representa el número total de estampillas que tendrá?

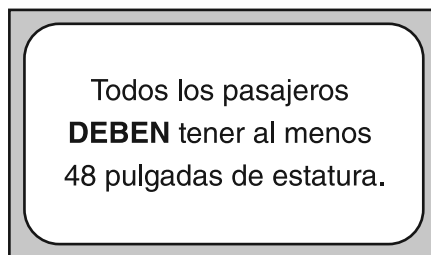
- (1)  $58sw$                               (3)  $58s + w$   
(2)  $58 + sw$                         (4)  $58 + s + w$

**Utilice este espacio  
para sus cálculos.**

5 ¿Qué conjunto de datos describe una situación que se podría clasificar como cualitativa?

- (1) las edades de los estudiantes en la clase de español de la Srta. Marshall
- (2) los puntajes de los exámenes de los estudiantes de la clase de la Srta. Fitzgerald
- (3) el sabor de helado favorito de cada uno de los estudiantes del Sr. Hayden
- (4) la altura de los jugadores del equipo de básquetbol de la Escuela Secundaria East

6 El cartel que se muestra a continuación se encuentra al frente de una montaña rusa en Wadsworth County Fairgrounds.



Si  $h$  representa la estatura de un pasajero en pulgadas, ¿cuál es la interpretación correcta del enunciado de este cartel?

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (1) $h < 48$ | (3) $h \leq 48$ |
| (2) $h > 48$ | (4) $h \geq 48$ |

7 ¿Qué valor de  $x$  es la solución de la ecuación  $\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{x}{6} = 5$ ?

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (1) 6  | (3) 15 |
| (2) 10 | (4) 30 |

**Utilice este espacio  
para sus cálculos.**

8 Los estudiantes de la clase de matemáticas de la Srta. Nazeer lanzaron un cubo numérico de seis lados numerados del 1 al 6. Los resultados se encuentran en la siguiente tabla.

Resultado	Frecuencia
1	3
2	6
3	4
4	6
5	4
6	7

De acuerdo con estos datos, ¿cuál es la probabilidad empírica de obtener un 4?

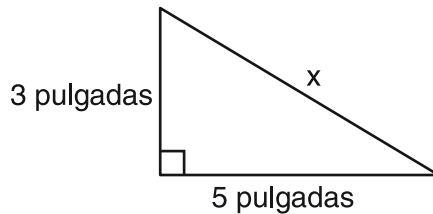
(1)  $\frac{8}{30}$

(3)  $\frac{5}{30}$

(2)  $\frac{6}{30}$

(4)  $\frac{1}{30}$

9 ¿Cuál es el valor de  $x$ , en pulgadas, en el siguiente triángulo rectángulo?



(1)  $\sqrt{15}$

(3)  $\sqrt{34}$

(2) 8

(4) 4

**Utilice este espacio  
para sus cálculos.**

**10** ¿Cuál es la  $\sqrt{32}$  expresada en la forma radical más simple?

(1)  $16\sqrt{2}$

(3)  $4\sqrt{8}$

(2)  $4\sqrt{2}$

(4)  $2\sqrt{8}$

**11** Si la velocidad del sonido es 344 metros por segundo, ¿cuál es la velocidad aproximada del sonido en metros por hora?

60 segundos = 1 minuto 60 minutos = 1 hora
---

(1) 20,640

(3) 123,840

(2) 41,280

(4) 1,238,400

**12** La suma de dos números es 47 y su diferencia es 15. ¿Cuál es el número más grande?

(1) 16

(3) 32

(2) 31

(4) 36

**13** Si  $a + ar = b + r$ , el valor de  $a$  en relación con  $b$  y  $r$  se puede expresar como

(1)  $\frac{b}{r} + 1$

(3)  $\frac{b+r}{1+r}$

(2)  $\frac{1+b}{r}$

(4)  $\frac{1+b}{r+b}$

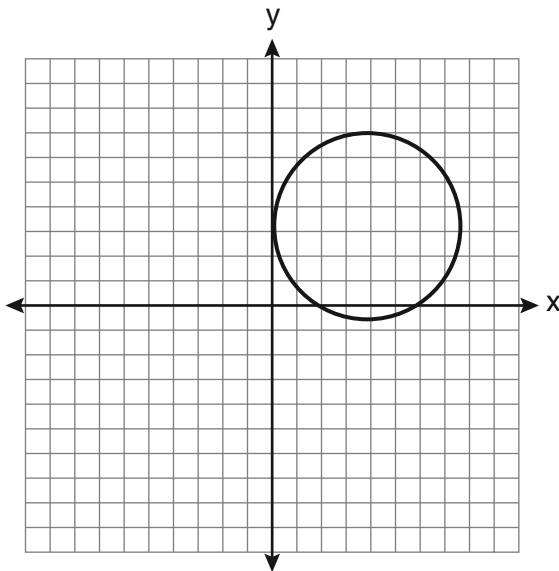


**Utilice este espacio  
para sus cálculos.**

**18** ¿Cuáles son el vértice y el eje de simetría de la parábola  $y = x^2 - 16x + 63$ ?

- (1) vértice:  $(8, -1)$ ; eje de simetría:  $x = 8$
- (2) vértice:  $(8, 1)$ ; eje de simetría:  $x = 8$
- (3) vértice:  $(-8, -1)$ ; eje de simetría:  $x = -8$
- (4) vértice:  $(-8, 1)$ ; eje de simetría:  $x = -8$

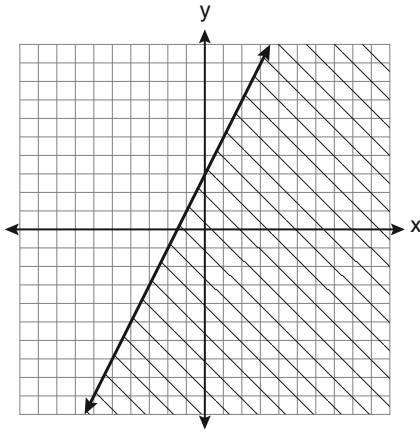
**19** ¿Qué enunciado es verdadero acerca de la relación que se muestra en el gráfico a continuación?



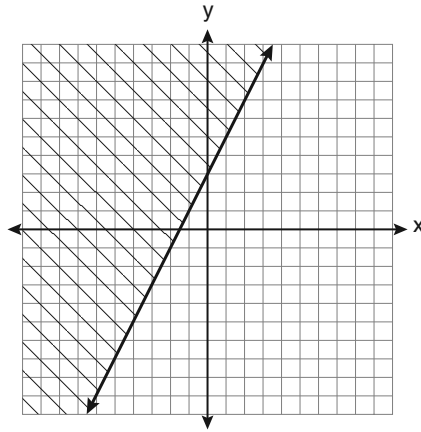
- (1) Es una función porque solamente existe una coordenada  $x$  por cada coordenada  $y$ .
- (2) Es una función porque solamente existe una coordenada  $y$  por cada coordenada  $x$ .
- (3) *No* es una función porque hay muchos valores  $y$  para determinado valor  $x$ .
- (4) *No* es una función porque hay muchos valores  $x$  para determinado valor  $y$ .

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

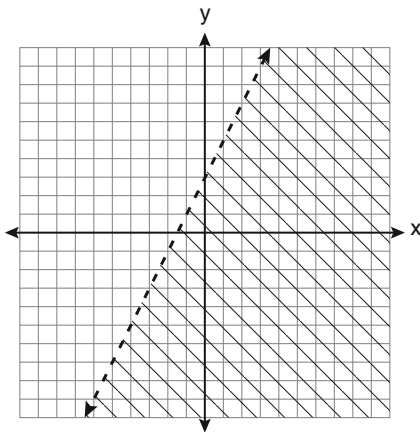
20 ¿Qué gráfico representa la solución de  $3y - 9 \leq 6x$ ?



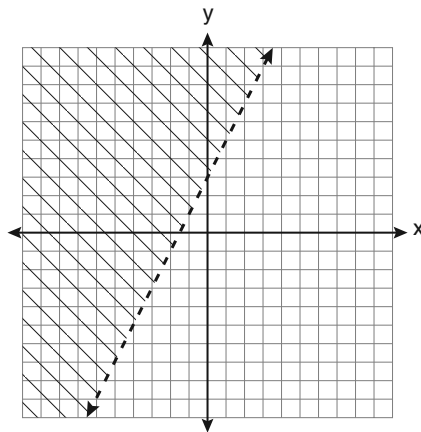
(1)



(3)



(2)



(4)

21 ¿Qué expresión representa  $\frac{x^2 - 2x - 15}{x^2 + 3x}$  en la forma más simple?

(1)  $-5$

(3)  $\frac{-2x - 5}{x}$

(2)  $\frac{x - 5}{x}$

(4)  $\frac{-2x - 15}{3x}$

22 ¿Cuál es una ecuación de la línea que pasa por el punto  $(4, -6)$  y tiene una pendiente de  $-3$ ?

(1)  $y = -3x + 6$

(3)  $y = -3x + 10$

(2)  $y = -3x - 6$

(4)  $y = -3x + 14$

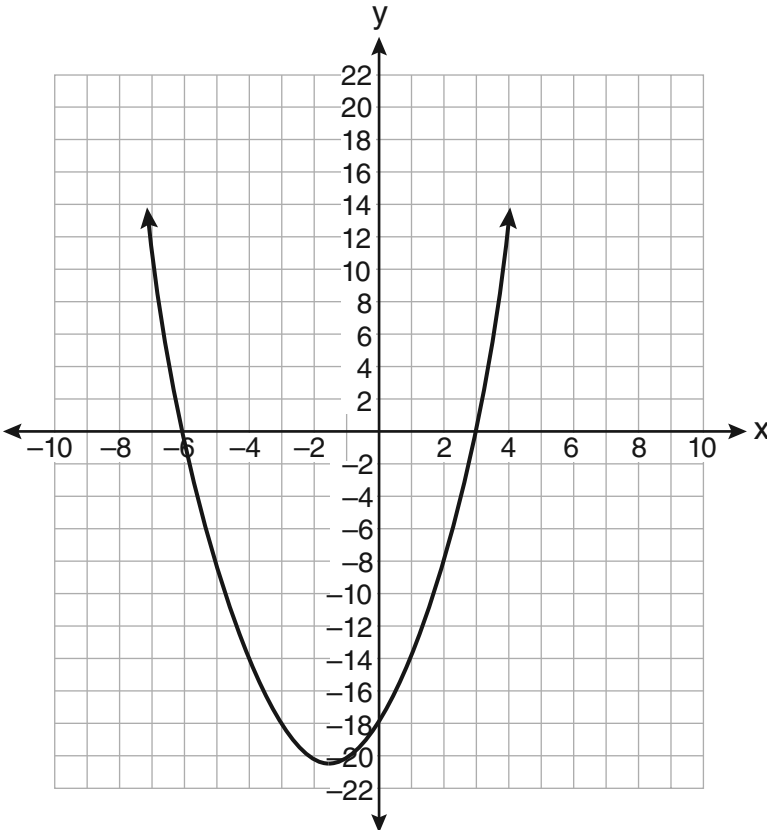


**Utilice este espacio  
para sus cálculos.**

**23** Cuando  $4x^2 + 7x - 5$  se resta de  $9x^2 - 2x + 3$ , el resultado es

- (1)  $5x^2 + 5x - 2$                       (3)  $-5x^2 + 5x - 2$   
(2)  $5x^2 - 9x + 8$                       (4)  $-5x^2 + 9x - 8$

**24** La ecuación  $y = x^2 + 3x - 18$  se grafica en el siguiente conjunto de ejes.



Según este gráfico, ¿cuáles son las raíces de la ecuación  $x^2 + 3x - 18 = 0$ ?

- (1)  $-3$  y  $6$                               (3)  $3$  y  $-6$   
(2)  $0$  y  $-18$                             (4)  $3$  y  $-18$

**25** ¿Cuál es el valor de la coordenada  $y$  de la solución al sistema de ecuaciones  $x + 2y = 9$  y  $x - y = 3$ ?

- (1)  $6$                                         (3)  $3$   
(2)  $2$                                         (4)  $5$



## Parte II

Conteste las 3 preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 2 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo las sustituciones apropiadas de fórmulas, diagramas, gráficos, tablas, etc. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta, que no muestre el trabajo, recibirá solamente un punto. [6]

- 31 Determine cuántas combinaciones de tres letras son posibles con las letras  $A$ ,  $N$ ,  $G$ ,  $L$  y  $E$  si no se puede repetir ninguna letra.

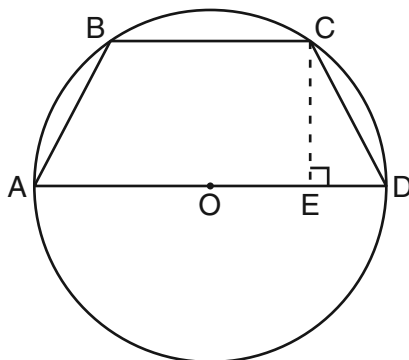
**32** Descomponga en factores:  $4x^3 - 36x$

**33** Hay algunos libros sobre el escritorio. Dos son de inglés, tres de matemáticas, uno de francés y cuatro son de estudios sociales. Theresa elige un libro de inglés e Isabelle elige un libro de estudios sociales. Ambas niñas llevan sus elecciones a la biblioteca para leerlas. Si Truman luego selecciona un libro al azar, ¿qué probabilidades tiene de elegir un libro de inglés?

### Parte III

Conteste las 3 preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 3 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo las sustituciones apropiadas de fórmulas, diagramas, gráficos, tablas, etc. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta, que no muestre el trabajo, recibirá solamente un punto. [9]

- 34 En el siguiente diagrama, la circunferencia del círculo  $O$  es de  $16\pi$  pulgadas. La longitud de  $\overline{BC}$  es tres cuartos de la longitud del diámetro  $\overline{AD}$  y  $CE = 4$  pulgadas. Calcule el área, en pulgadas cuadradas, del trapecio  $ABCD$ .



**35** Un banco anuncia que los nuevos clientes pueden abrir una cuenta de ahorro con una tasa de  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$  de interés compuesta anualmente. Robert invierte \$5,000 en una cuenta con esta tasa. Si no hace más depósitos ni retiros de su cuenta, determine el monto de dinero que tendrá, redondeado al *centavo más cercano*, después de tres años.

**36** La tabla a continuación muestra el número de boletos para el baile de graduación vendidos en un período de diez días.

**Venta de boletos para el baile de graduación**

<b>Día (<math>x</math>)</b>	1	2	5	7	10
<b>Cantidad de boletos vendidos para el baile de graduación (<math>y</math>)</b>	30	35	55	60	70

Trace estos puntos de datos en la siguiente tabla de coordenadas. Utilice una escala constante y apropiada. Dibuje una línea razonable que coincida mejor y escriba la ecuación.

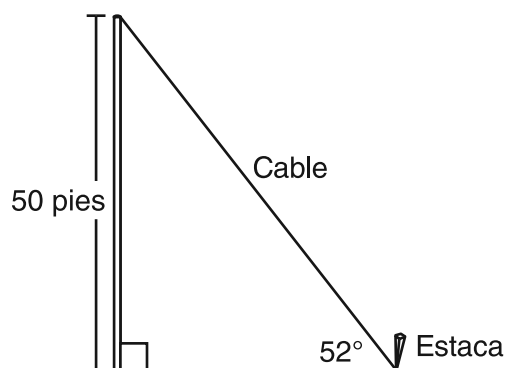




### Parte IV

Conteste las 3 preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 4 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo las sustituciones apropiadas de fórmulas, diagramas, gráficos, tablas, etc. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta, que no muestre el trabajo, recibirá solamente un punto. [12]

- 37 Se va a insertar una estaca en el suelo lejos de la base de un poste de 50 pies, tal como se muestra en el siguiente diagrama. Se debe colocar un cable desde la estaca que se encuentra en el piso hasta la punta del poste en un ángulo de elevación de  $52^\circ$ .



¿A qué distancia, *redondeada en pies*, de la base del poste se debe colocar la estaca?

¿Cuál será la longitud, *redondeada en pies*, del cable desde la estaca hasta la punta del poste?

**38** Las lecturas de las temperaturas en grados Fahrenheit de 30 mañanas de abril en Stormville, Nueva York, se muestran a continuación.

41°, 58°, 61°, 54°, 49°, 46°, 52°, 58°, 67°, 43°, 47°, 60°, 52°, 58°, 48°,

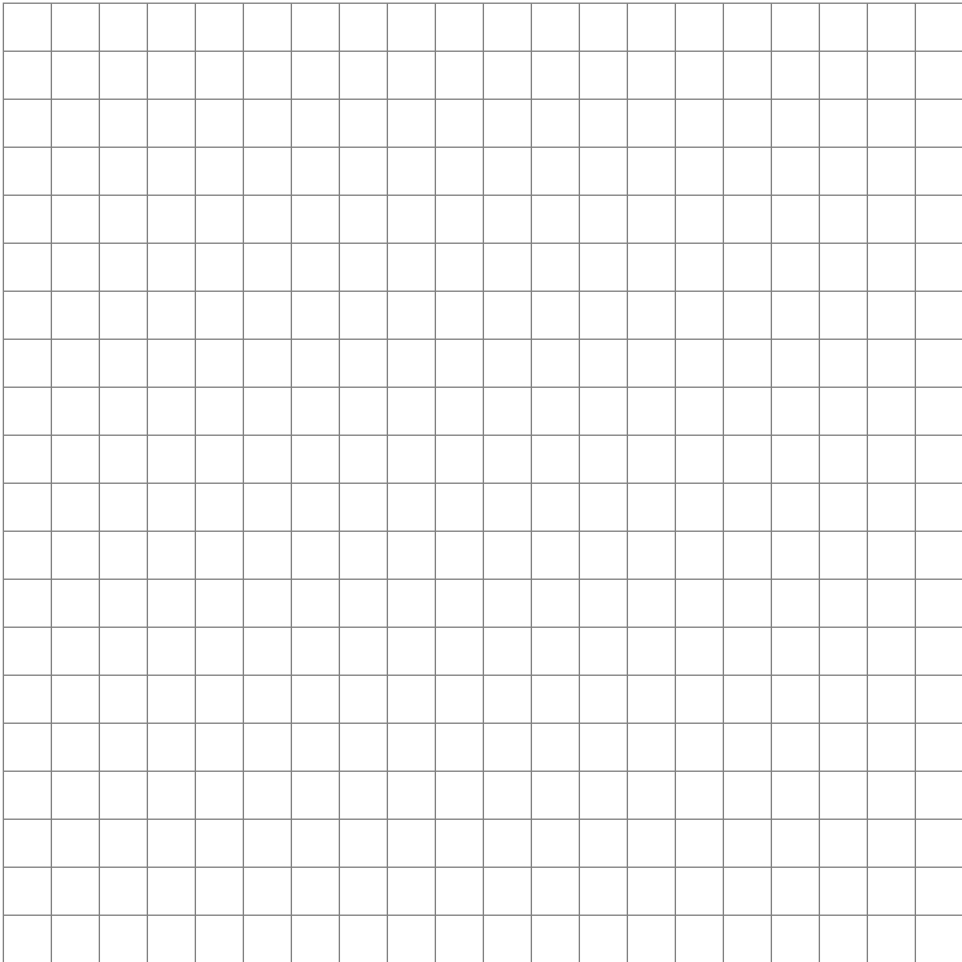
44°, 59°, 66°, 62°, 55°, 44°, 49°, 62°, 61°, 59°, 54°, 57°, 58°, 63°, 60°

Utilizando los datos, complete la siguiente tabla de frecuencia.

<b>Intervalo</b>	<b>Conteo</b>	<b>Frecuencia</b>
40–44		
45–49		
50–54		
55–59		
60–64		
65–69		

En la cuadrícula de la siguiente página, elabore y etiquete un histograma de frecuencia basado en la tabla.

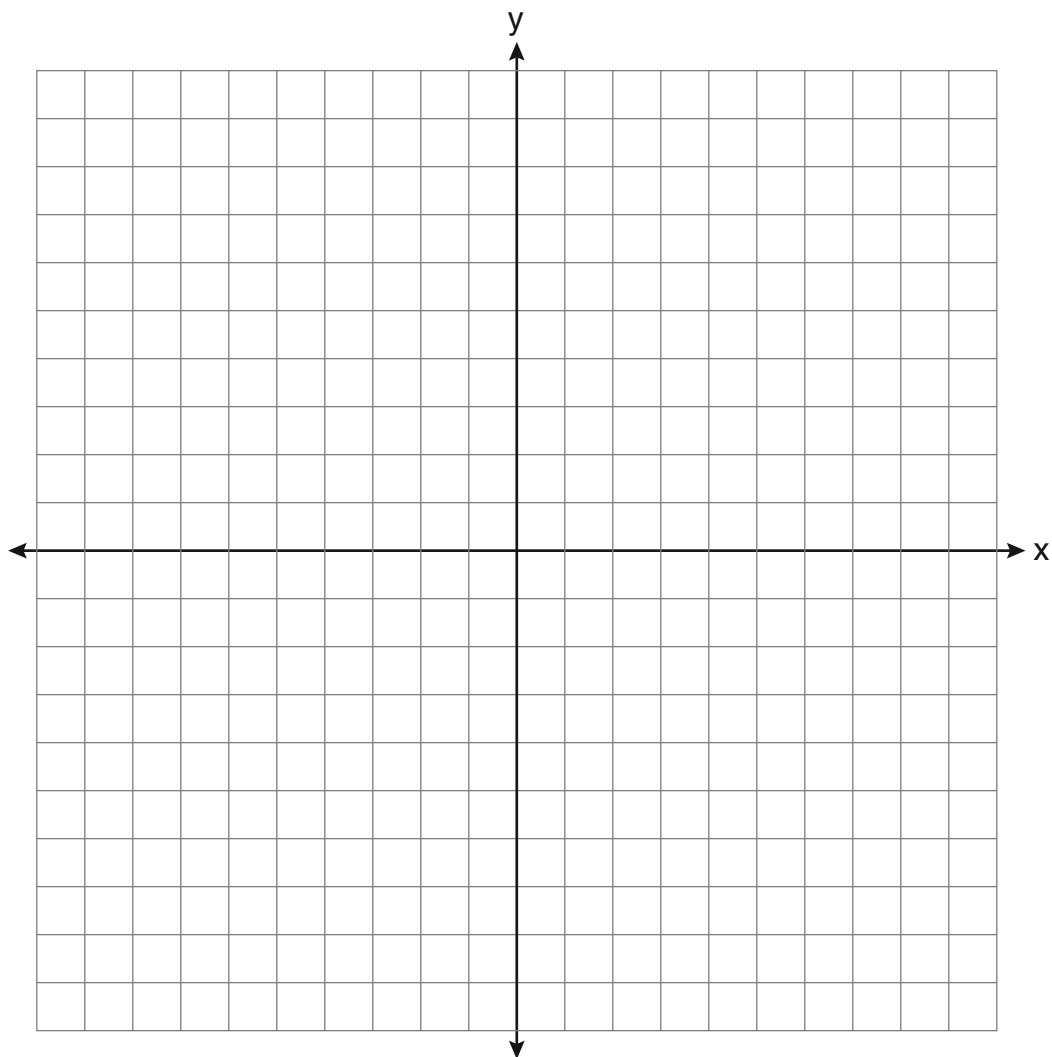
**Continuación de la pregunta 38**



39 En el siguiente conjunto de ejes, resuelva gráficamente el sistema de ecuaciones de abajo para todos los valores de  $x$  e  $y$ .

$$y = x^2 - 6x + 1$$

$$y + 2x = 6$$







## Hoja de referencia

Razones trigonométricas

$$\text{sen } A = \frac{\textit{opuesto}}{\textit{hipotenusa}}$$

$$\text{cos } A = \frac{\textit{adyacente}}{\textit{hipotenusa}}$$

$$\text{tan } A = \frac{\textit{opuesto}}{\textit{adyacente}}$$

Área

trapecio  $A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$

Volumen

cilindro  $V = \pi r^2 h$

Área de superficie

prisma rectangular  $SA = 2lw + 2hw + 2lh$

cilindro  $SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

Geometría analítica

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Desprender por la línea perforada.

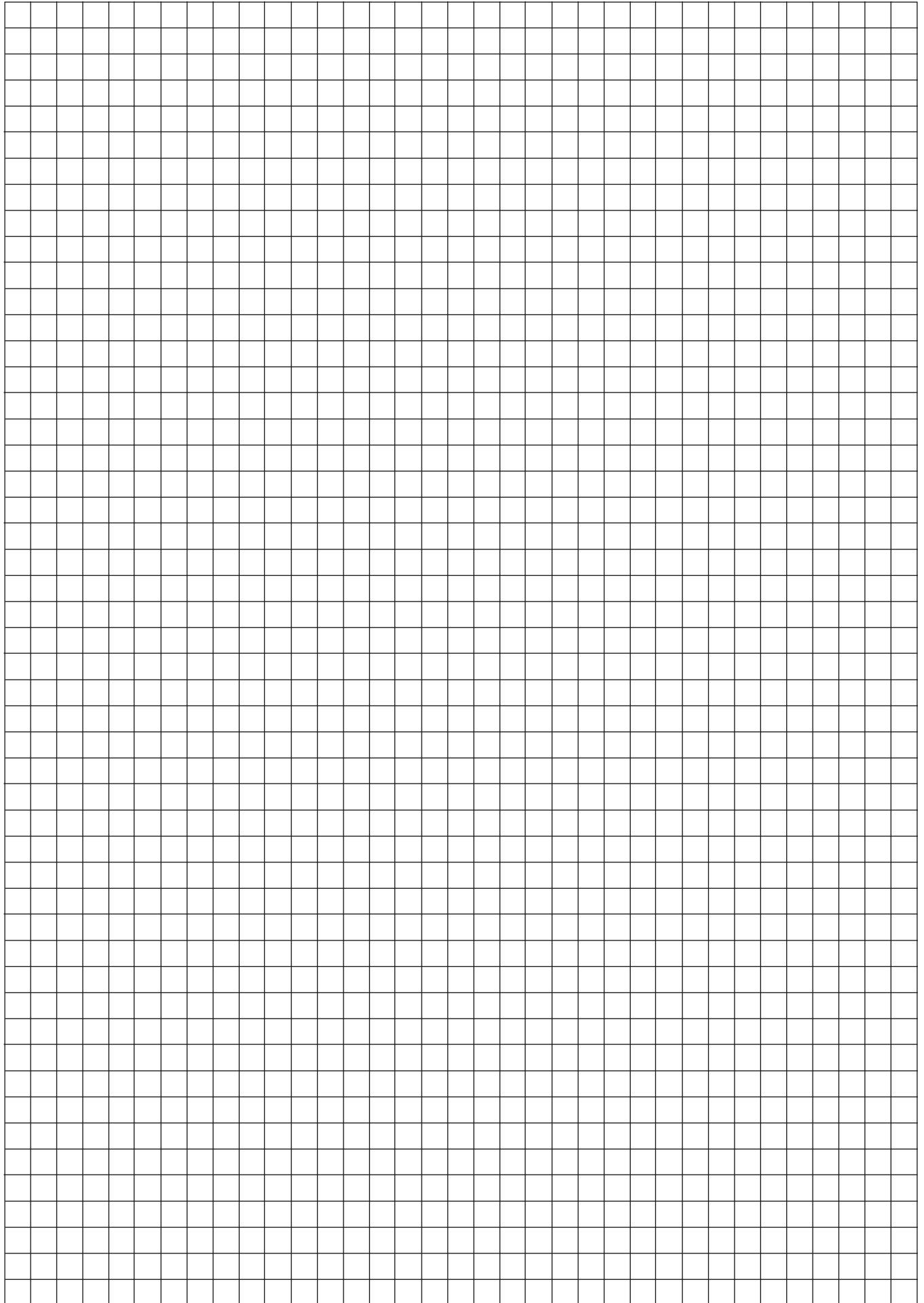
Desprender por la línea perforada.



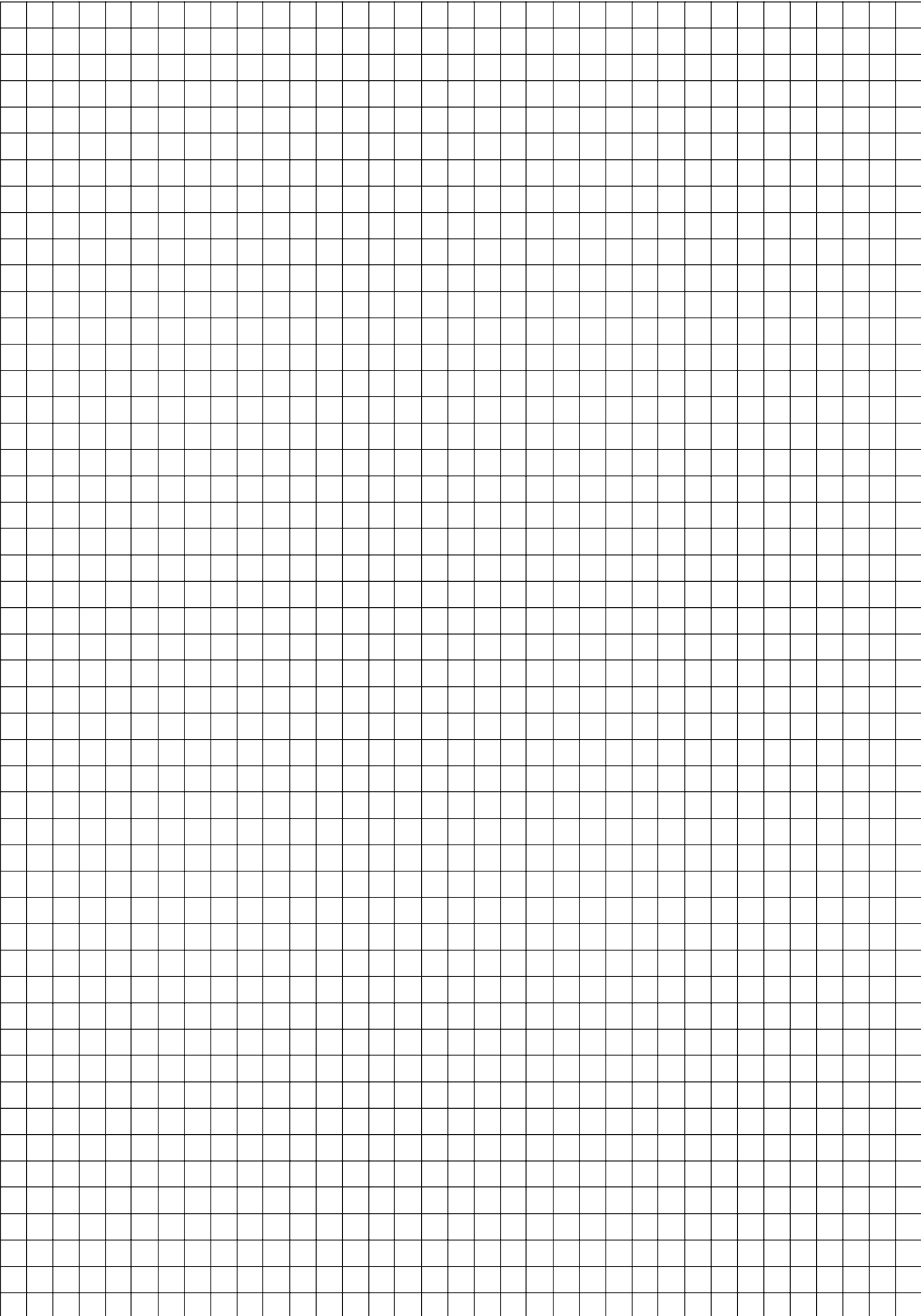
**Papel cuadriculado de borrador - Esta hoja *no* será calificada.**

Desprender por la línea perforada.

Desprender por la línea perforada.



**Papel cuadriculado de borrador - Esta hoja *no* será calificada.**



Desprender por la línea perforada.

Desprender por la línea perforada.

Desprender por la línea perforada.

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

ÁLGEBRA INTEGRADA

Viernes, 19 de junio de 2009 - 1:15 a 4:15 p.m., solamente

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

Estudiante ..... Sexo:  Masculino  Femenino Grado .....

Profesor ..... Escuela .....

Sus respuestas para la Parte I debe apuntarlas en esta hoja de respuestas.

Parte I

Conteste las 30 preguntas de esta parte.

- 1 ..... 9 ..... 17 ..... 25 .....
2 ..... 10 ..... 18 ..... 26 .....
3 ..... 11 ..... 19 ..... 27 .....
4 ..... 12 ..... 20 ..... 28 .....
5 ..... 13 ..... 21 ..... 29 .....
6 ..... 14 ..... 22 ..... 30 .....
7 ..... 15 ..... 23 .....
8 ..... 16 ..... 24 .....

Sus respuestas para las Partes II, III y IV deben escribirse en el folleto del examen.

La declaración de abajo debe ser firmada cuando usted haya completado el examen.

Al terminar este examen declaro no haber tenido conocimiento ilegal previo sobre las preguntas del mismo o sus respuestas. Declaro también que durante el examen no di ni recibí ayuda para responder las preguntas.

Firma

Desprender por la línea perforada.



# FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

## INTEGRATED ALGEBRA

Friday, June 19, 2009 – 1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

### SCORING KEY AND RATING GUIDE

#### Mechanics of Rating

The following procedures are to be followed for scoring student answer papers for the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra. More detailed information about scoring is provided in the publication *Information Booklet for Scoring the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra*.

Use only *red* ink or *red* pencil in rating Regents papers. Do *not* attempt to correct the student's work by making insertions or changes of any kind. Use check marks to indicate student errors.

Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct variations in the answers will be allowed. Units need not be given when the wording of the questions allows such omissions.

Each student's answer paper is to be scored by a minimum of three mathematics teachers. On the back of the student's detachable answer sheet, raters must enter their initials in the boxes next to the questions they have scored and also write their name in the box under the heading "Rater's/Scorer's Name."

Raters should record the student's scores for all questions and the total raw score on the student's detachable answer sheet. Then the student's total raw score should be converted to a scaled score by using the conversion chart that will be posted on the Department's web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> on Friday, June 19, 2009. The student's scaled score should be entered in the box provided on the student's detachable answer sheet. The scaled score is the student's final examination score.

INTEGRATED ALGEBRA – *continued*

**Part I**

Allow a total of 60 credits, 2 credits for each of the following. Allow credit if the student has written the correct answer instead of the numeral 1, 2, 3, or 4.

(1) 4	(9) 3	(17) 1	(25) 2
(2) 4	(10) 2	(18) 1	(26) 3
(3) 1	(11) 4	(19) 3	(27) 4
(4) 2	(12) 2	(20) 1	(28) 2
(5) 3	(13) 3	(21) 2	(29) 2
(6) 4	(14) 1	(22) 1	(30) 4
(7) 1	(15) 3	(23) 2	
(8) 2	(16) 4	(24) 3	

Updated information regarding the rating of this examination may be posted on the New York State Education Department’s web site during the rating period. Check this web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> and select the link “Examination Scoring Information” for any recently posted information regarding this examination. This site should be checked before the rating process for this examination begins and several times throughout the Regents examination period.

### General Rules for Applying Mathematics Rubrics

#### I. General Principles for Rating

The rubrics for the constructed-response questions on the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra are designed to provide a systematic, consistent method for awarding credit. The rubrics are not to be considered all-inclusive; it is impossible to anticipate all the different methods that students might use to solve a given problem. Each response must be rated carefully using the teacher’s professional judgment and knowledge of mathematics; all calculations must be checked. The specific rubrics for each question must be applied consistently to all responses. In cases that are not specifically addressed in the rubrics, raters must follow the general rating guidelines in the publication *Information Booklet for Scoring the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra*, use their own professional judgment, confer with other mathematics teachers, and/or contact the consultants at the State Education Department for guidance. During each Regents examination administration period, rating questions may be referred directly to the Education Department. The contact numbers are sent to all schools before each administration period.

#### II. Full-Credit Responses

A full-credit response provides a complete and correct answer to all parts of the question. Sufficient work is shown to enable the rater to determine how the student arrived at the correct answer.

When the rubric for the full-credit response includes one or more examples of an acceptable method for solving the question (usually introduced by the phrase “such as”), it does **not** mean that there are no additional acceptable methods of arriving at the correct answer. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded credit. The only exceptions are those questions that specify the type of solution that must be used; e.g., an algebraic solution or a graphic solution. A correct solution using a method other than the one specified is awarded half the credit of a correct solution using the specified method.

#### III. Appropriate Work

*Full-Credit Responses:* The directions in the examination booklet for all the constructed-response questions state: “Clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, charts, etc.” The student has the responsibility of providing the correct answer **and** showing how that answer was obtained. The student must “construct” the response; the teacher should not have to search through a group of seemingly random calculations scribbled on the student paper to ascertain what method the student may have used.

*Responses With Errors:* Rubrics that state “Appropriate work is shown, but ...” are intended to be used with solutions that show an essentially complete response to the question but contain certain types of errors, whether computational, rounding, graphing, or conceptual. If the response is incomplete; i.e., an equation is written but not solved or an equation is solved but not all of the parts of the question are answered, appropriate work has **not** been shown. Other rubrics address incomplete responses.

#### IV. Multiple Errors

*Computational Errors, Graphing Errors, and Rounding Errors:* Each of these types of errors results in a 1-credit deduction. Any combination of two of these types of errors results in a 2-credit deduction. No more than 2 credits should be deducted for such mechanical errors in any response. The teacher must carefully review the student’s work to determine what errors were made and what type of errors they were.

*Conceptual Errors:* A conceptual error involves a more serious lack of knowledge or procedure. Examples of conceptual errors include using the incorrect formula for the area of a figure, choosing the incorrect trigonometric function, or multiplying the exponents instead of adding them when multiplying terms with exponents. A response with one conceptual error can receive no more than half credit.

If a response shows repeated occurrences of the same conceptual error, the student should not be penalized twice. If the same conceptual error is repeated in responses to other questions, credit should be deducted in each response.

If a response shows two (or more) different major conceptual errors, it should be considered completely incorrect and receive no credit.

If a response shows one conceptual error and one computational, graphing, or rounding error, the teacher must award credit that takes into account both errors; i.e., awarding half credit for the conceptual error and deducting 1 credit for each mechanical error (maximum of two deductions for mechanical errors).

**Part II**

For each question, use the specific criteria to award a maximum of two credits. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded appropriate credit.

(31) [2] 60, and appropriate work is shown, such as  ${}_5P_3$  or  $5 \times 4 \times 3$ .

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational error is made.

*or*

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, such as determining the value of  ${}_5C_3$ .

*or*

[1] 60, but no work is shown.

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

(32) [2]  $4x(x - 3)(x + 3)$ , and appropriate work is shown.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational or factoring error is made.

*or*

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, such as leaving the answer as  $4x(x^2 - 9)$ .

*or*

[1]  $4x(x - 3)(x + 3)$ , but no work is shown.

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.



(33) [2]  $\frac{1}{8}$  or an equivalent answer, and appropriate work is shown.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational error is made.

*or*

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made.

*or*

[1]  $\frac{1}{8}$  or an equivalent answer, but no work is shown.

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

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**Part III**

For each question, use the specific criteria to award a maximum of three credits. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded appropriate credit.

(34) [3] 56, and appropriate work is shown.

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational error is made.

*or*

[2] Appropriate work is shown to find  $A = \frac{1}{2}(4)(12 + 16)$  or an equivalent equation, but no further correct work is shown.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more computational errors are made.

*or*

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made.

*or*

[1] Appropriate work is shown to find  $AD = 16$  and  $BC = 12$ , but no further correct work is shown.

*or*

[1] 56, but no work is shown.

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

- (35) [3] 5,583.86, and appropriate work is shown.
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational or rounding error is made.
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more computational or rounding errors are made.
- or*
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made.
- or*
- [1]  $A = 5000(1 + 0.0375)^3$  or an equivalent equation, but no further correct work is shown.
- or*
- [1] 5,583.86, but no work is shown.
- [0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

- (36) [3] The data are plotted correctly, an appropriate line of best fit is drawn, and its equation is stated.
- [2] The data are plotted incorrectly, but an appropriate line of best fit is drawn, and an appropriate equation is stated.
- or*
- [2] The data are plotted correctly, but an incorrect line of best fit is drawn, but an appropriate equation is stated.
- or*
- [2] The data are plotted correctly, and an appropriate line of best fit is drawn, but its equation is not stated or is stated incorrectly.
- [1] The data are plotted correctly, but no further correct work is shown.
- or*
- [1] The data are plotted incorrectly, but an appropriate line of best fit is drawn, but no further correct work is shown.
- [0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.
-

**Part IV**

For each question, use the specific criteria to award a maximum of four credits. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded appropriate credit.

(37) [4] 39 and 63, and appropriate work is shown, such as using trigonometry or the Pythagorean theorem.

[3] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational or rounding error is made.

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more computational or rounding errors are made.

*or*

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, such as using an incorrect trigonometric function.

*or*

[2]  $\tan 52 = \frac{50}{x}$  and  $\sin 52 = \frac{50}{y}$  or an equivalent equation, but no further correct work is shown.

*or*

[2] 39 or 63, and appropriate work is shown.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error and one computational or rounding error are made.

*or*

[1]  $\tan 52 = \frac{50}{x}$  or  $\sin 52 = \frac{50}{y}$  or an equivalent equation, but no further correct work is shown.

*or*

[1] 39 and 63, but no work is shown.

[0] 39 or 63, but no work is shown.

*or*

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

(38) [4] The frequency table is completed correctly, and a correct frequency histogram is drawn and labeled.

[3] The frequency table is completed correctly, but one graphing or labeling error is made in the frequency histogram.

*or*

[3] The frequency table is completed incorrectly, but an appropriate frequency histogram is drawn and labeled.

[2] The frequency table is completed correctly, but two or more graphing or labeling errors are made in the frequency histogram.

*or*

[2] The frequency table is completed correctly, but one conceptual error is made, such as drawing a cumulative frequency histogram, bar graph, or broken-line graph.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error and one graphing or labeling error are made in the frequency histogram.

*or*

[1] The frequency table is completed incorrectly, and two or more graphing or labeling errors are made in the frequency histogram.

*or*

[1] The frequency table is completed correctly, but no further correct work is shown.

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

- (39) [4] Both equations are graphed correctly, and  $(-1,8)$  and  $(5,-4)$  are stated.
- [3] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational or graphing error is made, but the appropriate points of intersection are stated.
- or*
- [3] Both equations are graphed correctly, but only one point of intersection is stated.
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more computational or graphing errors are made, but appropriate points of intersection are stated.
- or*
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made.
- or*
- [2] Both equations are graphed correctly, but the points of intersection are not stated or are stated incorrectly.
- or*
- [2]  $(-1,8)$  and  $(5,-4)$  are found as points of intersection, but a method other than a graphic method is used.
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error and one computational or graphing error are made.
- or*
- [1] One of the equations is graphed correctly, but no further correct work is shown.
- or*
- [1]  $(-1,8)$  and  $(5,-4)$  are stated, but no work is shown.
- [0]  $(-1,8)$  or  $(5,-4)$  is stated, but no work is shown.
- or*
- [0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.
-

**Map to Core Curriculum**

<b>Content Strand</b>	<b>Item Numbers</b>
Number Sense and Operations	10, 26, 27, 31
Algebra	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 32, 35, 37
Geometry	19, 20, 24, 34, 39
Measurement	1, 11, 28
Probability and Statistics	5, 8, 15, 33, 36, 38

**Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra**

**June 2009**

**Chart for Converting Total Test Raw Scores to  
Final Examination Scores (Scaled Scores)**

***The Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the June 2009 Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra will be posted on the Department’s web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> on Friday, June 19, 2009. Conversion charts provided for previous administrations of the Integrated Algebra examination must NOT be used to determine students’ final scores for this administration.***

**Online Submission of Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department**

Suggestions and feedback from teachers provide an important contribution to the test development process. The Department provides an online evaluation form for State assessments. It contains spaces for teachers to respond to several specific questions and to make suggestions. Instructions for completing the evaluation form are as follows:

1. Go to [www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/exameval](http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/exameval).
2. Select the test title.
3. Complete the required demographic fields.
4. Complete each evaluation question and provide comments in the space provided.
5. Click the SUBMIT button at the bottom of the page to submit the completed form.



The University of the State of New York  
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
Office of State Assessment  
Albany, New York 12234

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

**Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra**

**Spanish Edition Only**

**Friday, June 19, 2009**

This notice pertains to the scoring of Questions 32 and 34 of the Spanish edition only of the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra.

- Question 32: The phrase “factor completely” is translated imprecisely in the Spanish edition and could be understood to mean “factor.” For students using the Spanish edition, either exclusively or in conjunction with the English edition, the following rubric should be used for scoring question 32.

[2]  $4x(x - 3)(x + 3)$

**or**

$4x(x^2 - 9)$

**or**

$4(x^3 - 9x)$

**or**

$2x(2x - 6)(x + 3)$

**or**

$2x(x - 3)(2x + 6)$

**or**

$2x(2x^2 - 18)$

**or**

$2(2x^3 - 18x)$

**or**

$x(2x + 6)(2x - 6)$

**or**

$x(4x^2 - 36)$

**or**

another appropriate set of factors

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent, or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

- Question 34: The reference sheet in the Spanish edition has a typographical error, a minus sign, inserted before the  $h$  in the formula for the area of a trapezoid. If it appears that the student used this incorrect formula to solve question 34, the student should be awarded 3 credits for this question.

**Please photocopy this notice and give a copy of it to each teacher scoring the Spanish edition of this examination.**

We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause you, and we thank you for your hard work on behalf of the students in New York State.



## Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra June 2009

Chart for Converting Total Test Raw Scores to  
Final Examination Scores (Scale Scores)

Raw Score	Scale Score	Raw Score	Scale Score	Raw Score	Scale Score	Raw Score	Scale Score
87	100	65	84	43	75	21	53
86	99	64	84	42	75	20	51
85	98	63	84	41	74	19	49
84	96	62	83	40	74	18	48
83	95	61	83	39	73	17	46
82	94	60	82	38	72	16	44
81	93	59	82	37	71	15	42
80	92	58	82	36	71	14	40
79	92	57	81	35	70	13	38
78	91	56	81	34	69	12	36
77	90	55	81	33	68	11	33
76	89	54	80	32	67	10	31
75	89	53	80	31	66	9	29
74	88	52	80	30	65	8	26
73	88	51	79	29	64	7	23
72	87	50	79	28	62	6	20
71	87	49	78	27	61	5	17
70	86	48	78	26	60	4	14
69	86	47	78	25	59	3	11
68	86	46	77	24	57	2	7
67	85	45	77	23	56	1	4
66	84	44	76	22	54	0	0

To determine the student's final examination score, find the student's total test raw score in the column labeled "Raw Score" and then locate the scale score that corresponds to that raw score. The scale score is the student's final examination score. Enter this score in the space labeled "Scale Score" on the student's answer sheet.

All student answer papers that receive a scale score of 60 through 64 **must** be scored a second time to ensure the accuracy of the score. For the second scoring, a different committee of teachers may score the student's paper or the original committee may score the paper, except that no teacher may score the same open-ended questions that he/she scored in the first rating of the paper.

Because scale scores corresponding to raw scores in the conversion chart change from one examination to another, it is crucial that for each administration, the conversion chart provided for that administration be used to determine the student's final score. The chart above is usable only for this administration of the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra.